



Cost and Software Data Reporting Training

Evolutionary Acquisition Module

Schedule

DAY	1	DAY 2	2	DAY 3				
0800	Class Orientation	0800	Contract Planning	0900	Question /			
0830	Background /	0915	SRDR Planning (Part 1)		Answer Session			
	Familiarization Module			930	Validation (Part 1)			
0945	Break	1015	Break	1015	Break			
1000	WBS Module	1030	SRDR Planning (Part 2)	1030	Validation (Part 2)			
1130	Lunch	1130	Lunch	1130	Lunch			
1230	RAM Module	1230	Contracting	1230	SRDR Reporting			
1330	Evolutionary Acquisition	1330	Cost Reporting (Part 1)	1400	Break			
1430	Break	1500	Break	1415	Final Exam			
1445	Program Planning Module	1515	Cost Reporting (Part 2)	1615	Wrap-Up			

6/1/2006

Module 5: Evolutionary Acquisition

Lesson Assignment Sheet

Objectives:

For students to know how and when to build and use an effective Project Applicability Matrix (PAM)

<u>Desired Learning Outcomes</u>:

- Understand the differences between traditional "single-step" development and "evolutionary acquisition" development processes
- Understand the differences between "spiral development" and "incremental development" processes
- Understand how evolutionary acquisition impacts cost data reporting
- Understand how to properly structure a PAM
- Be able to use a PAM to refine the WBS

• Assignment:

EXERCISE 5-1. HOUSE PAM

Reference Material:

- CSDR Reference Book
 - DoD Directive 5000.1, "The Defense Acquisition System"
 - DoD Instruction 5000.2, "Operation of the Defense Acquisition System"
 - USD AT&L Memo, "Evolutionary Acquisition and Spiral Development"
- CSDR Workbook
 - The Spiral Model as a Tool for Evolutionary Acquisition, Dr. Barry Boehm, Wilfred J. Hansen, Crosstalk, May 2001
 - National Defense Authorization Act, Dec 2002, Public Law 107-314, Division A, Title VIII, Subtitle A, Section 803
- Internet
 - DoD 5000.4-M-1, Cost and Software (CSDR) Manual (DRAFT September 2005), DL1.35, C3.5.7, C4.1.1, C5.3.17.2 (http://dcarc.pae.osd.mil/csdr/CSDR_Manual_4-1-04-R22.pdf)

DoD Directive 5000.1



4.3.2 Policy - Responsiveness.

"Advanced technology shall be integrated into producible systems and deployed in the shortest time practicable. Approved, time-phased capability needs matched with available technology and resources enable evolutionary acquisition strategies. Evolutionary acquisition strategies are the preferred approach to satisfying operational needs. Spiral development is the preferred process for executing such strategies."

DoD Instruction 5000.2



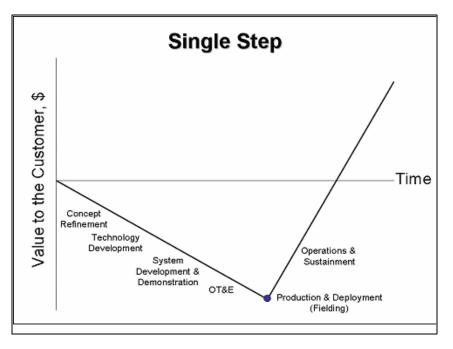
• C3.3 Evolutionary Acquisition.

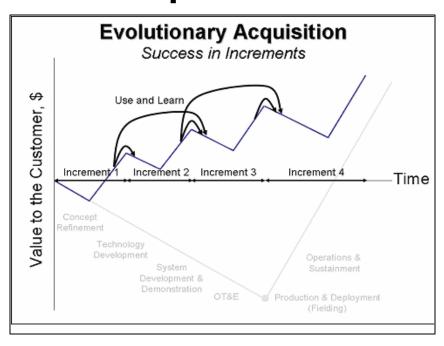
"Evolutionary Acquisition is the <u>preferred DoD strategy</u> for rapid acquisition of mature technology for the user."

"The approaches to achieve evolutionary acquisition require collaboration between the user, tester, and developer. They include: [Incremental Development] and Spiral Development]."

The primary aim of Evolutionary Acquisition is to enhance a program's ability to field capabilities faster and with more flexibility than a traditional Single Step Acquisition program.

Incremental Development

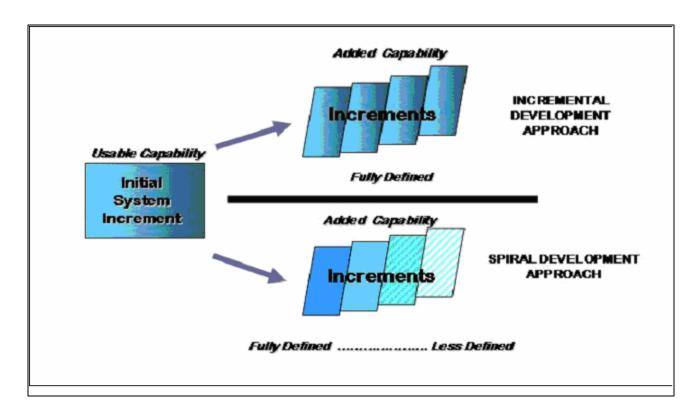




- Incremental development requires incremental contracting via separate contracts or delivery orders
- Typically, each increment includes a number of individual projects
- Adds another layer of complexity to the cost data planning and reporting process

Graphics adapted from "Process Design and Implementation: Reengineering and Change Management," Hammer & Company, Jan 03

Spiral Development



- Incremental development: each future increment is <u>fully</u> defined
- Spiral development: each future increment is only *partially* defined

Graphic adapted from the draft AFMC pamphlet titled "Evolutionary Acquisition Strategies," 8 April 2005

Evolutionary Acquisition & the CSDR Process

- Evolutionary acquisition adds complexity to the cost data report planning process
- The terms "Incremental" and "Spiral" are often used interchangeably, despite differences in meaning
- The job of the CSDR planner is to understand the acquisition technique employed and project/contract relationships

A tool we use to understand these inter-relationships is the "PAM"

Don't lose sight of the overall objective of the CSDR process: to obtain valid, well-defined, historical cost data reports for the purpose of aiding in the development of life cycle estimates for future programs.

Project Applicability Matrix (PAM)

The PAM identifies inter-relationships between specific increments, projects within increments, and WBS elements within projects

- Components
 - Program WBS
 - Increment (or spiral) names
 - Project titles
 - Contract names/numbers
 - Estimated project costs

Don't lose sight of the overall objective of the CSDR process: to obtain valid, well-defined, historical cost data reports for the purpose of aiding in the development of life cycle estimates for future programs.

PAM FORMAT

Merge the WBS* with descriptive spiral/project information...

WBS Element			WB	S																		
Code																						
	L1 L2	L3	L4	L5																		
1	RADAR SYS	TEM																				
1.1		E MISSI	ON PR	ODUCT																		
1.1.1		DISPLAY			Spiral Spiral 1				Spiral 2					Spiral n								
1.1.2		RECEIVER/TRANSMITTER			Opiidi		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		l l			1 1					S				
1.1.3		ANTE							e			Switching										_i
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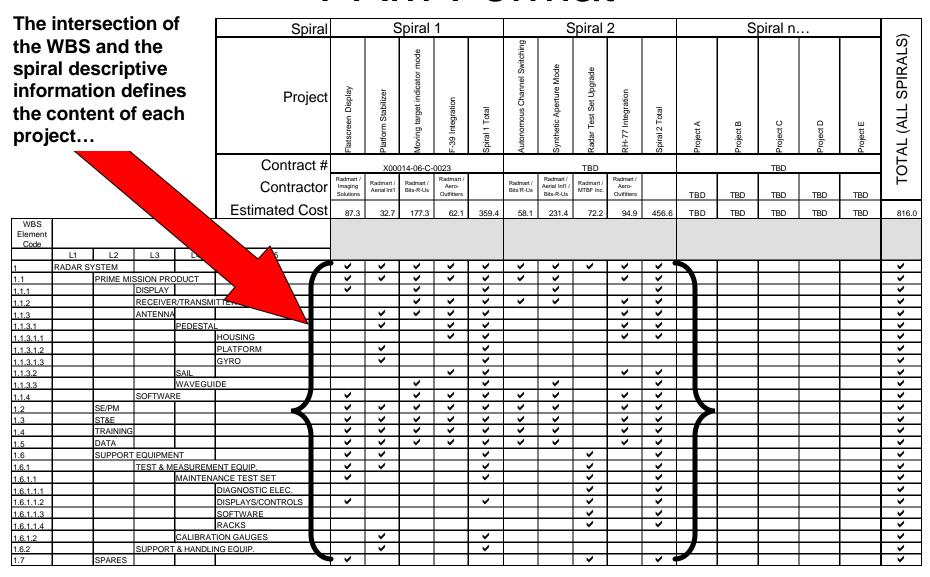
Note: PAM and WBS development is *iterative*. Use the Program WBS when initially developing the PAM. The PAM will aid in defining/refining the contract and subcontract WBS. Update the PAM as the WBS evolves.

Finding Increment Information

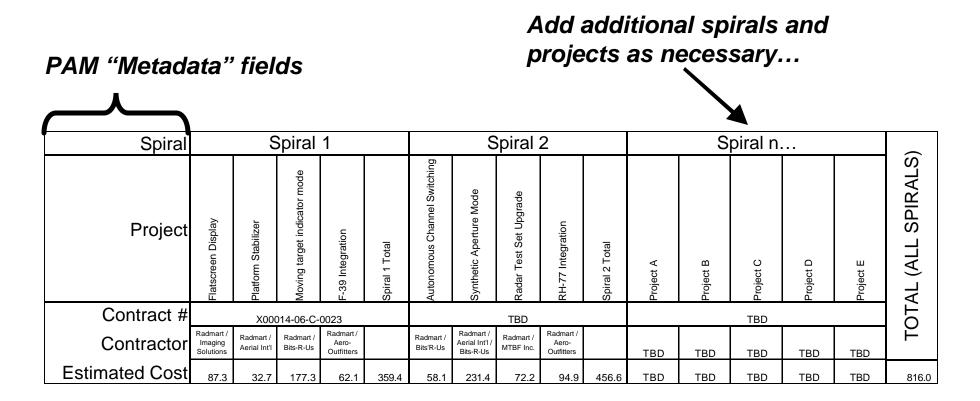
Sources:

- Program/Project Managers
- Program Briefings
- Cost Analysis Requirements Description (CARD)
- Spiral Development Plans
 - Required per National Defense Authorization Act, Dec 2002, Public Law 107-314, Division A, Title VIII, Subtitle A, Section 803

PAM Format



PAM Format



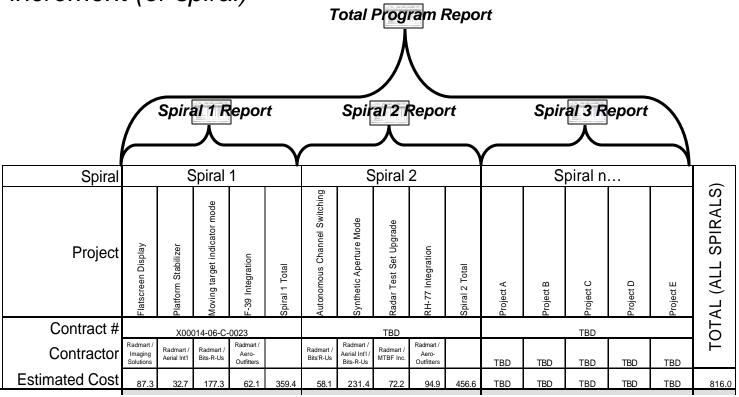
When information is not yet available, simply enter "TBD"

Interpretation of the PAM

The PAM maps out reporting requirements

In addition to total program reporting, cost must be reported by

increment (or spiral)



Interpretation of the PAM

When properly completed, the PAM provides key information for both

WBS development and CSDR planning.

 Determine which WBS elements may require lower level definition for cost visibility by project

Focus on *children* WBS elements (i.e., elements that are not roll-ups)

EXAMPLE: Two projects address the display element. The addition of children elements to segregate hardware (flatpanel) and software (MTI mode) will help to distinguish those projects

					Estimated Cost	87.3	32.7	177.3	62.1	359.4
WBS Element Code	WBS									
	L1	L2	L3	L4	L5					
1	RADAR SY	/STEM				\	~	~	~	~
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1.1.2			RECEIVER	R/TRANSIVI	ITEK			>	~	~
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1.1.3.1.3					GYRO		>			\
1.1.3.2				SAIL					\	>
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1.2		SE/PM				\	>	~	\	>
1.3		ST&E				\	>	~	\	>
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Spiral

Project

Contract #

Contractor

Spiral 1

X00014-06-C-0023

PRACTICAL EXERCISE 30 MINUTES

 Using the materials provided, complete the PAM exercise

Questions / Discussion / Review

At this point, you should:

- Understand the differences between traditional "single-step" development and "evolutionary acquisition" development processes
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Internet

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